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ENROLLMENT FOR SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE, JULY 1, 1966

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As of July 1, 1966, the effective date of Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) coverage, an estimated 17,300,000 persons aged 65 or older, representing about 91 percent of the population in this age group, had enrolled under this program.

In general, a person may enroll for SMI during the period starting with the third month before the month of attainment of age 65 and ending with the close of the third month after the month of attainment. However, during the initial enrollment period before the July 1, 1966 effective date of coverage, persons who had attained age 65 before June had until May 31 to enroll. Persons attaining age 65 in June could have enrolled through the end of June for coverage effective on July 1.

There are a number of reasons for such a high percentage of persons enrolling for SMI, which is on a voluntary basis. First, the matching \$3 monthly payments by the Federal Government results in coverage at a low cost. Second, there were concerted efforts to inform and contact as many persons as possible as to their rights. Some of the means used to accomplish this were widespread informational activity, the mailing of simplified application forms to all OASDI, Railroad Retirement, and Civil Service Retirement beneficiaries who were in their enrollment period, and various projects which had the cooperation of Federal, State, and local agencies and numerous private organizations and groups, resulting in direct contact with potential enrollees. Third, the program had the prestige of the Federal Government behind it. Fourth, the application

for SMI did not require the immediate payment of any premium.

Enrollment was also increased by the fact that 22 States signed "buy-in" agreements effective July 1, 1966, whereby the State would pay the \$3 monthly premium for eligible public assistance recipients of money payments; these States had 42 percent of the 2.1 million persons receiving Old-Age Assistance in the Nation in June 1966. (Two additional States had signed "buy-in" agreements as of July 1, 1966, but with an effective date of September 1.) Moreover, a number of States announced plans to supplement money payments to recipients so that they could pay their own SMI premiums.

The accompanying table gives, by State, the population aged 65 and over, the number enrolled for SMI, and the proportion of the population en-Generally, these proportions cluster within a fairly narrow range about the National average. It is of interest to note that the proportions enrolled in the northeastern States are all at or above the 91 percent average for the Nation, that the majority of the western and north central States show proportions below the National average, and that the southern States have about the same number of States with proportions above the National average as the number below this average. The low enrollment in the District of Columbia is attributable to the high proportion of persons who are afforded protection under the provisions of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act; the enrollment rates in Maryland and Virginia were also no doubt significantly affected by this factor.

ENROLLMENT FOR SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL IN (Numbers in the

State	State "buy-in" status <u>l</u> /	Total population aged 65 and over, July 1, 1966	Supplementary medical insurance	
			Number enrolled	Percent of total population
Total <u>2</u> /		19,100	17,300	91
AlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansasCalifornia	 All All Non-beneficiary	296 7 126 217 1 , 652	276 4 109 199 1,503	93 57 87 92 91
Colorado Connecticut Delaware Dist. of Columbia. Florida	A11 A11 A11	177 276 42 74 758	164 258 39 58 666	93 93 93 78 88
Georgia	 All	335 38 66 1,091 484	293 35 58 985 438	87 92 88 90 90
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	All All	355 262 321 275 116	324 221 295 252 110	91 84 92 92 95
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	Non-beneficiary All	268 630 731 403 209 543	228 581 680 370 183 480	85 92 93 92 88 88

^{1/} States which had signed "buy-in" agreements effective July 1, 1966, for their public assistance recipients of money payments.
"All" indicates that all money recipients in the State are covered; "non-beneficiary" indicates that the State agreement does not cover recipients who are also old-age, survivor, and disability insurance or railroad retirement beneficiaries. Persons covered under these agreements are included in the number enrolled.

ISURANCE, AS OF JULY 1, 1966, BY STATE pusands)

State	State "buy-in" status <u>l</u> /	Total population aged 65 and over, July 1, 1966	Supplementary medical insurance	
			Number enrolled	Percent of total population
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey	All All All	69 179 24 75 658	63 159 22 68 617	91 89 92 91 94
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohic	All 	64 1,938 370 64 984	55 1,782 339 58 890	86 92 92 91 90
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island	A11 	278 211 1,231 158 99	253 189 1,130 88 93	91 90 92 56 94
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	3/ All All 3/ 	176 80 350 896 71	156 72 325 823 64	89 90 93 92 90
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	All All Non-beneficiary All	48 334 309 1 9 0 457 31	45 293 279 177 422 27	94 88 90 93 92 87

^{2/} Included in totals are about 4,000 persons residing in the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, of whom about 2,000 are enrolled for SML.

^{3/} These States have signed "buy-in" agreements covering all money recipients, effective September 1, 1966.